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# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1840

December 17, 1918. Temperature 68.

Rainfall 0.00.

Humidity 84.

December 17, 1917. Temperature 59.

No. 17,341.

第七十一年十二月十七日

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1918.

午戌大歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

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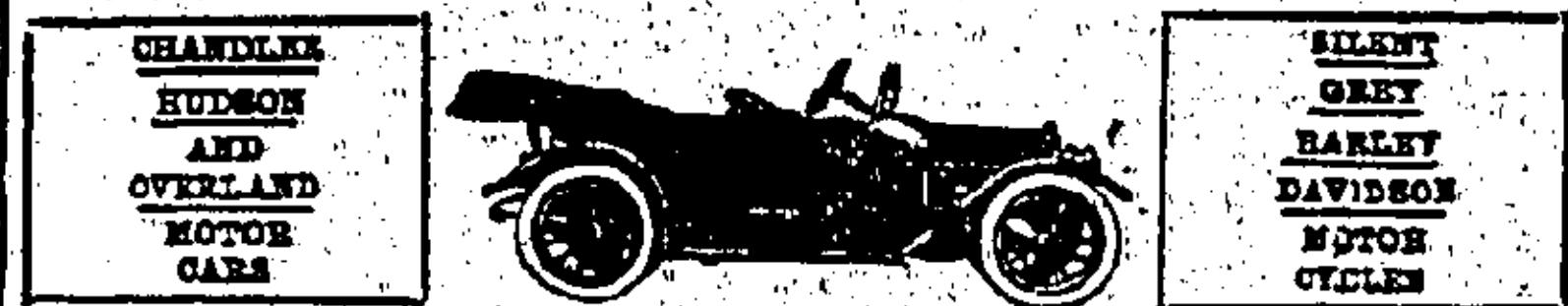
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Steam and Motor Vessels,  
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SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



Telephone 482.  
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BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

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AN IDEAL  
ANTISEPTIC and PROPHYLACTIC  
OINTMENT.

Specially useful for the prevention of  
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Gives quick relief in all cases  
COLD IN THE HEAD  
NASAL CATARRH, Etc.

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TAILORS  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2812.

### DONNELLY & WHYTE

WINE MERCHANTS

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

VISCOUNT GREY OUTLINES  
POLICY.

London, December 17th.  
Viscount Grey, speaking at Dewbury, said he saw no reason whatever why the naval policies of the United States and Great Britain should not be completely easy, provided the people on both sides were perfectly frank and did not allow misunderstandings to grow up regarding what each meant.

A question closely connected was the question of the freedom of the seas, which was not a German but an American phrase. The Germans adopted it and used it for their own purposes in a sense and with an intention which we could never have agreed. Hence its unpopularity. There was no need to anticipate any difficulty about an agreement regarding its meaning until President Wilson came to discuss it with our Government.

Viscount Grey, continuing, said: If it meant the freedom of the seas in peace-time, we agreed. The United States had some rule forbidding foreign ships to carry goods between the United States and the Philippines. Some other countries had a similar rule. We never had such a rule. We ought to receive a little more recognition than we do, for the fact is we never used the British Naval power in peacetime to make the use of the seas easier for ourselves without making it simultaneously easier for others on the same terms. If it was a question of the freedom of the seas in wartime, Viscount Grey pointed out that the United States co-operated in making the blockade complete, and without such co-operation we might have lost war.

### AUSTRIA DID NOT WANT WAR.

### GERMANY COERCED HER.

New York, December 15th.  
An Associated Press Correspondent interviewed Count Czernin at Vienna when Count Czernin said that Austria in 1917 had made desperate efforts to get out of the war even to the extent of offering Galicia, the richest coal and oil province of the Empire, to Germany, if the latter would surrender. Austria, however, but Germany rejected this proposal. General von Ludendorff was even willing to declare war against Austria if the latter made a separate peace.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

SILVERWARE MAY NOW BE  
EXPORTED.

London, December 15th.  
Montagu's report states that the tone of the silver market is good. There was a fall in the price of 1/16th of a penny since December 8th, due to the reduction in the rates of insurance from America. An Order-in-Council removes the embargo on the export of articles wholly or partly composed of silver. This will doubtless tend to increase the trade demand for silver in England.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### INDIAN DELEGATES ARRIVED.

London, December 15th.  
The Indian Delegates to the Peace Conference have arrived in London.

### GERMAN PROLETARIAT'S PROGRAMME.

AMSTERDAM, December 15th.  
A telegram from Berlin states that the Communist movement includes the disarmament of all non-proletarian forces; the formation of a workers' militia and red guard; the abolition of all officers and N.C.O.s; the replacement of all the authorities of the former regime by representatives of the workers; the abolition of all Parliaments and Councils; and the election of a Central Council, which will elect and control the Executive Council; the cancellation of all public debts above the fixed amount of 100,000,000,000 marks; the expropriation of all landed estates, banks, coal-mines and large factories; and the confiscation of all fortunes above the fixed amount.

### PROGRESS OF OCCUPATION.

PARIS, December 15th.  
A telegram from Bernes says that a French Regiment has occupied Wiesbaden.

A Belgian commanding officer, Mr. Rihm, from an extended visit to Osnabrück to the Wesel bridges.

### XMAS CHEER.

The following contributions have been received since the fund was closed:  
Mr. W. J. ...  
Mr. ...  
Mr. ...  
Total ...

## HONGKONG RIFLE LEAGUE.

### SEASON 1918/1919.

The result of the Draw for the League Matches in the Hongkong Rifle League is as follows:

December 21/22 H.K. Defence Corps V. Dockyard R. Club.

January 4/5 Talook Rifle Club V. H.K. Defence Corps.

January 11/12 Navy Team V. Manchester. Dockyard R. Club V. Police & Police Res.

January 18/19 H.K. Defence Corps V. Navy Team. Manchester V. Talook Rifle Club.

January 25/26 Dockyard R. Club V. Talook Rifle Club. H.K. Defence Corps V. Police & Police Res.

February 1/2 Police and Police Res. V. Manchester. Navy Team V. Dockyard R. Club.

February 8/9 Manchester V. H.K. Defence Corps. Navy Team V. Talook Rifle Club.

February 15/16 Police & Police Res. V. Navy Team. Dockyard R. Club V. Manchester.

Range are to be agreed upon mutually by the respective teams, also the dates of the matches if those drawn are not suitable.

Secretaries of the respective teams are: Talook Rifle Club (holders of the Pelham Shield), Mr. D. L. Lyle, care of Messrs. Butcherfield & Sons.

Police and Police Reserves, Mr. J. W. Franks, care of Police Reserves Club.

Dockyard Rifle Club, Mr. E. A. Sear, care of R. N. Dockyard.

Navy Team, Mr. G. H. Gunter, care of H. M. S. "T. Mar."

Manchester Regt., The Hon. Mr. Officer, Manchester Regt.

Hongkong Defence Corps, Mr. A. Jenkins, care of Vacuum Oil Co., King's Buildings.

### REPORTED FOOTPADS.

A report has been made to the Police by a H.K. driver that two men assaulted and robbed him last evening at about 10.45 p.m., on the newly-constructed road half-way between Saikok and the Tai Po Road in the New Territories. They severely assaulted him, and after stealing \$15.4 and his driver's license, decamped in the direction of Tai Po. The victim had several bruises and contusions about the head and face, which he said were caused by one of his assailants attacking him with a wooden smoking pipe. As a result of the attack the coolie had to be sent to the Kwongwah Hospital.

Rosco, the well-known French circus clown, is still in town.

The Straits Settlements Government has appointed a commission to investigate Civil Service conditions.

A Standard Oil man at Shanghai, Mr. J. Anderson, was fined \$20 for stepping a driver's face. He was annoyed because the man showed his garage bill to other foreigners.

The Port of London authority is undertaking an extension of the Albert Dock by adding 85 acres. It is hoped it will be sufficiently completed to admit shipping by July next.

In the Federated Malay States the gross of assets was £10,000,000, a large portion of which will be available in 1919 for railways, public works and general progress and development.

The C. P. R. Company's steamers Empress of Russia, Empress of Asia, Empress of Japan and Empress of Mexico have been released by Government. The company will resume its full service from Hongkong to Vancouver via usual ports of call as from February-March next.

A Hankow report to the Shanghai Mercury of December 10th, says: "The letters of the week was the intervention of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha in the European freight market, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's reply with a big reduction in rates for their cargo steamers."

The return showing the number of cases of communicable diseases which have been notified as occurring in the Colony of Hongkong during the 48 hours Dec. 14th and 15th shows one case of diphtheria and two of enteric fever. One of the enteric fevers was fatal. The total for the week ending Dec. 15th was four cases of diphtheria and three of enteric fever.

During the week ending Dec. 15th, 1918, the following cases of communicable diseases were notified: Diphtheria, 4; Enteric fever, 3; Typhoid fever, 1; Measles, 1; Scarlet fever, 1; Whooping cough, 1; Smallpox, 1; Cholera, 1; Dysentery, 1; Tuberculosis, 1; Leprosy, 1; Syphilis, 1; Gonorrhea, 1; Venereal disease, 1; Skin diseases, 1; Mental diseases, 1; Other diseases, 1.

## ROADWAYS IN HONGKONG.

Mr. A. E. Carleton, of the American Consular Service, whose article on Hongkong we printed yesterday has also written the following for the December issue of The Far Eastern Review.

Mr. Carleton writes: "For some years past the government of the colony of Hongkong has paid considerable attention to highways, both on the island of Hongkong and the territory on the mainland, and within the past three years great progress has been made in extending the road mileage. This progressive attitude received its impetus from the increasing demand of automobilists, not from the standpoint of business but from that of pleasure. The motor cars were originally confined to a few miles of highway on the island, but instant demands of the garages catering for pleasure seekers and the private owners of a few cars caused the government to make generous provision for a large extension of roads suitable for motor traffic. From a few miles of available highway the mileage has increased to 110, and 35 more miles are planned for. The colony has appropriated about \$144,000 gold for maintenance of roads and \$547,500 gold for new roads, the greater portion of which has already been spent. As soon as money is available the government will undertake further extensions."

On the island of Hongkong and to a considerable extent on the mainland the government is introducing asphaltic sand and carpeting laid upon Portland cement concrete foundations. These methods are proving successful. It is absolutely necessary to build as permanently as possible, as the climatic conditions, particularly the heavy rainfall, averaging 80 inches a year, demand the most thorough construction. The bridges on the roads constructed during the past few years are generally concrete, as steel bridges need a great deal of care, with a corresponding high cost for upkeep.

The nature of the roads on the island is such that motor cars can be employed in only a limited way; the use of trucks is therefore restricted, but there does not appear to be much demand for them. The method employed in moving merchandise from the docks to shops or for the transportation of other heavy articles is that of the two-wheel truck pulled by coolies. This method apparently serves the purpose, as Hongkong is not a manufacturing centre and the necessity of modern method in handling goods is not so apparent as it might seem, considering that the total population is approximately 500,000.

There are no customs duties on motor cars, as Hongkong is a free port, with the exception of duties on liquor and tobacco; and there are no local requirements other than the usual police regulations pertaining to speed, licensing of drivers, and similar restrictions.

The price of gasoline in the pre-war period was \$7 Hongkong currency per case of 10 gallons, and the price at present is \$9.50 Hongkong currency. Owing to difference of exchange the price now is 25 per cent. higher.

The following number of vehicles are licensed: Motor cars, 174; motor trucks, 5; hand trucks, 1,244; rickshaws, 2,642; and chairs, 869. The motor cars are practically all American; in fact, it might be stated that the American car dominates the Hongkong market. The garages prefer cars that will accommodate seven passengers, but the private owners prefer four-passenger cars. Of the total number of automobiles in the colony there are hardly half-a-dozen that are ever used for business purposes by their owners.

### THE "BLACK BOOK" AGAIN.

The most recent item in the long list of "black books" is a self-confessed perversion. Her advertisement when she pleaded guilty to the charge of bigamy upon which she has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment were not needed to convince any rational person of the utter unworthiness of her evidence, but they may perhaps open the eyes of some at least of the dupes who were swayed by the "black book." Many people will continue to believe in the "black book" until they have seen the evidence of the "black book" themselves.

### A GERM DESTROYED.

There is a large number of German submarines in the Pacific Ocean, and it is believed that they are being used to attack the shipping of the United States.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

### J. T. SHAW.

TAILOR, HABITMAKER  
AND  
OUTFITTER.

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,  
HONGKONG.

### NEW MOTORS & MACHINERY IN STOCK:

Ford Touring Cars	\$ 1,250
Indian Motors Cycles 7.9 H.P.	580
Liberty Drive 24 H.P. outboard	150
Caillie Marine Motors 4 H.P.	300
Scrimps Marine Motors 27 H.P.	2,400
Speedy Marine Motors 12 H.P.	2,400
8 H.P. Stationary Engine	1,200
4 H.P. Stationary Engine	550
Royal Typewriters	140-180
Air Compressors	84
Tools for metal working and repairs	
Oils, Grease, and numerous accessories	
Jays' Fluid (gall. tin)	2.50
Motor Boats built to any design from	450

The Aristocracy of Motor Service

### ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Machinery Department.  
No. 4, DES VIGUEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.  
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## VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

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NEW SELECTION  
OF  
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## THE BEST CHRISTMAS PRESENT

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Hongkong

E. M. WELLER,  
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## THE IDEAL TO BE

IDEAL DISINFECTANT

AT ALL THE LEADING STORES

W. R. LORRY & CO.



MR. BRUCE LOCKHART. A MASON OF HIGH DEGREE. A GERMAN TRICK.

Mr. Bruce Lockhart, of the British Mission, to Moscow, who reached London recently on his return from Russia, gave a brief interview to a Press representative. Mr. Lockhart said that after his arrest he was taken to the house of the executive for combating counter-revolution, where he was kept for six days. Subsequently he was taken to the Krem-line, where they kept him for three weeks. He was treated decently, given his own apartments, and allowed to take exercise.

STOPPING A WOMAN'S TONGUE.

How to stop a woman's tongue "was the problem that presented itself to the Tottenham magistrate recently. Instead of answering her husband's questions by "Yes" or "No," she burst into voluble speech, retarding the progress of this case. The clerk thought they might succeed in silencing her tongue if she turned her back on her husband. The woman did so, but on the husband's next question she wheeled round and started another tirade. The clerk then asked another court official what would be most effectual.

"A muzzle," was the reply.

KING GEORGE'S STORY.

The King and Queen made a very happy impression upon the American editors when, a recent Sunday afternoon with them. It is not too much to say that our distinguished visitors were plainly taken "back by the democratic ways in which their Majesties chatted as they showed the Americans over their gardens & hot-houses. King George told an amusing story about himself, an incident of his visit to the American town. He was entering his motor when he overheard one Doughboy remark to another: "Sir, who is the boss?" "Why, that is the King of England," was the reply. "Gee! but where's his crown?"

DEATH OF SIR EDWARD FRY.

Sir Edward Fry has died at his residence at Brixton, at the age of 91. He was born at Bristol in 1827 and became a law student. He was called to the Bar in 1854, and in 1858 was named to the Court of Chancery, from which he retired after 15 years in the Bench. Many years of his retirement he devoted to settling his private and international disputes. He will be remembered as a commercial lawyer chiefly for his strenuous attitude against what was known as the "commissioners." Although he had devoted a large part of his life to the cause of justice, he was very sympathetic with the "little people" of the Empire. For many years he was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and one of the founders of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Mr. John William Davis, the new American Ambassador to England, is a Mason of high degree. He is keenly interested in the craft, and is sure to join up with some representative British lodge. The American Press thinks that to be a 32nd degree Mason can conceivably serve a foreign Ambassador in a great stead, especially in a capital like London, where Masonry is held in such high esteem and claims so many exalted devotees.

NEW U.S. AIRMEN'S UNIFORM.

An American boy was walking down the Strand recently wearing an undervalued uniform, which seemed to excite considerable admiration. It was the new uniform for American airmen, and he was the first man to wear it in London. The uniform is vividly described in an advertisement in the "Saturday Evening Post." It has that lean-as-a-greyhound, supple-as-a-wrestler look of the skydiver ready to take the air line to Berlin. Made of wool khaki, with trig aviator pants, a sunny leather belt, and a stunning embroidered emblem of flying wings, it sets up a boy's figure with soldierly spruceness, hinting of the dauntless readiness of the "Ace" churning with the clouds.

In short, it is calculated to rouse the envy of the British airmen, who don't like the new "Blue Hungarian bandman" rigout.

NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Captain George Lloyd, M.P., whose appointment to the Governorship of Bombay has given so much satisfaction to all who desire these parts to be filled by men with brains and real capacity, is a young man who knows the East as few men know it to-day. The Sir Mark Sykes, he never speaks in the House on problems connected with our Eastern possessions without illuminating the whole subject with a keen knowledge and judgment. George Lloyd speaks Turkish and Arabic and is modest and unassuming. He knows all about trade in the East and in some respects it is a pity that he is going, because his advice would be of great value in the various other important days of difficulty upon the Turk, Mesopotamia, and Palestine will require that almost personal and frankness. He is a thoroughly sympathetic and thoroughly understanding man, and is a good example of the type of British statesman that we need in the East. He is a young man who knows the East as few men know it to-day. 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The Sir Mark Sykes, he never speaks in the House on problems connected with our Eastern possessions without illuminating the whole subject with a keen knowledge and judgment. George

**CARLTON HOTEL**  
(COR. WEST WASHINGTON STREET AND MARKET)  
1015 HOUSE STREET.  
SUNDAE LUNCHEON 12:30 TO 2:30. DINNER 5:30 TO 9:00. LATE DINNER 9:30 TO 11:00.  
SPECIAL LUNCHEON 12:30 TO 2:30. DINNER 5:30 TO 9:00. LATE DINNER 9:30 TO 11:00.  
SPECIAL LUNCHEON 12:30 TO 2:30. DINNER 5:30 TO 9:00. LATE DINNER 9:30 TO 11:00.  
SPECIAL LUNCHEON 12:30 TO 2:30. DINNER 5:30 TO 9:00. LATE DINNER 9:30 TO 11:00.



**HUGHES & HOUGH**  
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT  
General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General  
Produce Brokers and  
Commission Agents.  
PROPRIETORS  
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.  
Coda used  
Bentley's  
A. I. C. 4th & 5th Editions  
A. I. Telegraphic Code  
Telegraphic Address  
"WATER" HONGKONG.  
**PUBLIC AUCTIONS**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned), on  
**WEDNESDAY,**  
the 18th December, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 5, Moreton Terrace, (top floor), Causeway Bay,  
**SUNDY**  
**VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**  
etc., etc.,  
therein contained—  
Including—  
Fumed Teak large Double Wardrobe and Dressing Table,  
Also  
A Singer's Sewing Machine.  
Catalogue will be issued.  
On view from Tuesday the 17th inst. at 2.30 p.m.  
Terms—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 9th December, 1918.

(For Account of the Concerned), on  
**FRIDAY,**  
the 20th December, 1918, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
**A QUANTITY OF**  
**Valuable Gold and Diamond Jewellery,**  
(Balance of Consignment from London), including—  
A Lady's Hair Ornament (Crescent and Star set with 42 brilliants), two 15-kt. Gold Marquis Diamond Rings, one fine quality 18kt. Gipsy Ring.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Terms—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Dec. 16, 1918.

(For Account of the Concerned), on  
**SATURDAY,**  
the 21st December, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
**A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TOYS, etc., etc.**  
Terms—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 14th December, 1918.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs F. W. SMITH & CO., OBEFOU, to sell by Public Auction, on  
**MONDAY,**  
the 23rd December, 1918, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
**A valuable consignment of**  
**TABLE LINEN, DRAWN THREAD WORK, LADIES' UNDERWEAR,**  
etc., etc., etc.  
These articles are of exceptional value equal to the best current work, being made of high class material with exquisite modern designs in Richelieu cut work and drawn thread embroidery.  
Comprising—  
Double Designed of heavy Irish linen with Richelieu style medallions, a large variety of beautifully embroidered Irish linen, Tea Cloths and Tea Serviettes, Towels and Services of the Monarch and other patterns of the finest quality linen. Ladies' Underwear, including exquisite designs in silk, lawn and long cloth, Night Dresses, (Empire and other styles), Evening gowns and combinations of latest patterns, also a fine assortment of Petticoats, Blouses hand embroidered, fine rolls and lawn Blouses, Dolls etc. (Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
On view day of sale.  
Terms—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 14th December, 1918.

**PUBLIC AUCTIONS.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions from H. M. VICTORVILLE, STONE OFFICE, to sell by Public Auction, on  
**WEDNESDAY,**  
the 18th December, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
**3,406 lbs. SPLIT PEAS,**  
**180 lbs. MARROWFAT PEAS.**  
Terms—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Dec. 16, 1918.

**PRELIMINARY NOTICE.**  
**PUBLIC AUCTION**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs D. MACDONALD & CO. to sell by Public Auction, at their premises Hung-hom,  
**The whole of Valuable Plant etc., etc.**  
contained therein.  
**Large Galvanized Iron Buildings, Stock and Machine Tools,**  
comprising—  
Lather, Planing Machine, Screwing Machine, Shaping Machine, Milling Machine, Slotting Machine, Drilling Machine, Cold Sawing Machine, Weighing Machines, Punching and Shearing Machines, Blower, Test Pumps, Engines and shafting, Sundry Jacks, Stretching Screws, Tools, Twist Drills, Stock and Dies, Steam Hammer, Blacksmith's Tools, Sundry Wooden Patterns, Band and Circular Saws, Pipe Bending Blocks, Pipe Vises, Coppersmith's Tools, Emergency Capola, Water tanks and fittings, Winches, Boilers, Diving Pumps, Helmets and dresses (New and second hand), a quantity of Steel Products including Steel Plates, Angles, Bars, Rolled Steel Joists, galvanized Steel Plates, wrought and galvanized Iron Piping and fittings, Brass and Copper Tubes, Muntz & Yellow Metal Sheathing, Metal and Copper Tanks, etc.

Also  
One large galvanized Iron Building (woodframing)  
One small galvanized Iron Shed (Steel framing)  
One Motor Boat 22 by 5' 9" by 3 feet fitted with 15/20 H.P. heavy duty Kelvin Kerosene Motor.  
One 8 H.P. Bolinder Crude Oil Engine direct coupled to dynamo illustrated on page 25 of Bolinder's catalogue.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Date of Sale will be published later.  
Terms—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, December 11th, 1918.

**FOR SALE**  
**FOR SALE.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell (for account of the concerned), At their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
**AROLIAN ORCHESTRELLER**  
(Eighteen Stops).  
With Sixty-one-Rolls of Music.  
In very good condition. Inspecting orders and further particulars from the undersigned.  
Terms—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Nov. 18, 1918.

**FOR SALE**  
**FOR SALE.**  
GALESEND, 109 The Peak, Six Rooms, Grass Tennis Court, immediate possession.  
Apply—  
**C. H. GALE,**  
Public Works Department.  
Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1918.

**TO LET.**  
**A SHOP** in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**  
Alexander Buildings.  
Hongkong, July 17, 1918.

**SAVARESSE'S ESSENTIAL CAPSULES**  
FOR THE CURE OF  
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, CALCULI, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.  
BOTTLES 1/6, 2/6, 4/6, 8/6, 12/6, 20/6, 30/6, 40/6, 50/6, 60/6, 70/6, 80/6, 90/6, 100/6, 120/6, 150/6, 200/6, 250/6, 300/6, 400/6, 500/6, 600/6, 700/6, 800/6, 900/6, 1000/6.  
BOTTLES 1/6, 2/6, 4/6, 8/6, 12/6, 20/6, 30/6, 40/6, 50/6, 60/6, 70/6, 80/6, 90/6, 100/6, 120/6, 150/6, 200/6, 250/6, 300/6, 400/6, 500/6, 600/6, 700/6, 800/6, 900/6, 1000/6.  
BOTTLES 1/6, 2/6, 4/6, 8/6, 12/6, 20/6, 30/6, 40/6, 50/6, 60/6, 70/6, 80/6, 90/6, 100/6, 120/6, 150/6, 200/6, 250/6, 300/6, 400/6, 500/6, 600/6, 700/6, 800/6, 900/6, 1000/6.

**HURRY UP**  
  
HE missed the train through putting off to the last minute. Don't you miss the War Bond Drawing through the same cause.  
Going for a home trip are you? Well, any of the first six prizes will ensure a most enjoyable one.  
The winning number may be a high one. Buy it before another gets it.  
If all the tickets are sold one prize alone will be about £4,000. It's worth an effort.  
The last winning number was 11,820. The next one might be 40,000. You'd be sorry if you just missed it.  
Celebrate Victory. Buy another ticket; you'll never see another Victory like it.

**BUY**  
**ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY**  
**WAR BOND DRAWING TICKETS**  
and  
**BUY NOW**  
\$5 a ticket. On sale at all Banks, Clubs, Hotels & Stores.

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Chunks of 75 lbs. net.  
In Bags of 350 lbs. net.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**  
GENERAL MANAGERS

**BUICK MOTOR CARS.**  
THE BUICK SCHEDULE OF PRODUCTION IS BIG BUT BUICK FACILITIES, BUICK ORGANISATION, AND BUICK EFFICIENCY ARE BIGGER.  
EACH YEAR THE PRODUCTION OF BUICK CARS HAS BEEN LARGELY INCREASED AND YET THE DEMAND FOR THE CARS HAS ALWAYS EXCEEDED THE SUPPLY.  
ALMOST WITHOUT EXCEPTION BUICK OWNERS ARE ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT THEIR CARS. WHEN THEY PURCHASED THE BUICK THEY OBTAINED THE UTMOST IN MOTOR VALUE & PERFORMANCE.  
WHEN BETTER CARS ARE BUILT BUICK WILL BUILD THEM.  
FOR PRICES, SPECIFICATIONS AND FULL INFORMATION CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.  
Sole Agents—  
**EXILE GARAGE**  
DES VEAUX ROAD, CENTRAL. Tel. 1036.

**MAKE MONEY MAKE**  
Standard Rebuilt Typewriters: Oliver 5-14 \$35, L. C. Smith \$35, Monarch \$35, Smith Premier \$75, etc., etc., etc.  
Before buying from us, try elsewhere for better quality and prices.  
**J. GUERREZ**  
Mobile Store WHOLESALE  
OF KWONG SANG, 5, RAFFLES PLACE, SINGAPORE.

**THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD.**  
**NOTICE.**  
The Register of Shareholders will be CLOSED from the 23rd day of December, 1918, to the 31st day of December, 1918, both days INCLUSIVE.  
The rights to shares in the new company will accrue to the Shareholders who are on the Register on the 30th day of December, 1918.  
All intending TRANSFERS should be sent on or before the 21st December, 1918.  
**SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,**  
General Managers.  
HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.  
**AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (41.00) per share for account 1918 will be payable on SATURDAY, the 20th December, 1918.**  
Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 23rd December, 1918, to SATURDAY, 29th December, 1918, both days inclusive.  
**GOEDON & COY.**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 14th December, 1918.  
**RUINOUS HEADACHE**  
All who are afflicted with the above, and who have tried all the usual remedies, should try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and you will obtain relief at once.

**INTIMATIONS**  
**THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD.**

**NOTICE** is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the above Company, St. George's Buildings, Charter Road, Victoria, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of December, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the submitted resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 11th day of December 1918 will be submitted for confirmation, as Special Resolutions—  
(1) That it is desirable to reconstitute this Company, and accordingly that this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Hugh Frank Campbell of St. George's Buildings, Victoria in the Colony of Hong Kong, Merchant, be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up at a remuneration of one hundred dollars.  
(2) That the General Managers of this Company, be authorised and requested to form and procure to be incorporated, a new Company to be called the "China Light & Power Company (1918) Ltd." (of which they shall be appointed by Agreement General Managers) with the objects (inter alia) of acquiring the undertaking, business, goodwill, machinery, plant, book-debts and all other assets whatsoever of this Company, and of carrying on business in or near Kowloon and/or elsewhere if thought desirable with Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. Hongkong and their successors in business as General Managers so long as the General Managers for the time being (if a corporation) or (if an unincorporated firm) any one or more partner or partners in the firm of the General Managers individually or collectively shall hold not less than one thousand shares of the Company.  
(3) That the proposed Memorandum and Articles of such new Company submitted to this meeting be and the same are hereby approved and that the Liquidator be authorized to consent to the registration of such new Company with such Memorandum and Articles accordingly.  
(4) That the Draft Agreement submitted to this Meeting (marked "A") and expressed to be made between this Company and the Liquidator of the one part and The China Light & Power Company (1918) Ltd. of the other part be approved; and that the Liquidator be authorised pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, to enter into an Agreement with such new Company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications either before or after the execution thereof as he with the approval of the General Managers of the new Company thinks fit.  
(5) That the Liquidator be authorized to obtain advances from the General Managers of any money requisite upon such terms as he thinks fit.  
Dated this 12th day of December, 1918.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, December 15, 1918.

**THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD.**  
**NOTICE.**

**HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.**  
**AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (41.00) per share for account 1918 will be payable on SATURDAY, the 20th December, 1918.**  
Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 23rd December, 1918, to SATURDAY, 29th December, 1918, both days inclusive.  
**GOEDON & COY.**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 14th December, 1918.

**RUINOUS HEADACHE**  
All who are afflicted with the above, and who have tried all the usual remedies, should try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and you will obtain relief at once.

**THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)  
Being Agents for the above COMPANY, we are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE, MARINE, LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENT at current rates.  
For further particulars, please apply to  
**UNION TRADING COMPANY,**  
Princes Building, General Agents.

**THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., LD.**  
Established 1883  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**PURE Manila ROPE**  
"STRAND" 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE  
"CABLE LAY" 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE  
"4 STRAND" 8" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE  
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.  
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
**Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.**

**FOR CARS on HIRE**  
Experienced Chauffeurs and Expert Mechanics.  
A Large Number of New and Comfortable Cars Always in Readiness.  
Phone 977 & 2538  
**MERCURY GARAGE CO.,**  
39-41 Des Vaux Road Central.  
Arrangements for Special Occasions.

**MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP-STUFFS.**  
ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.  
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders promptly supplied.  
**THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.**  
Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Ummeigat Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1338.  
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 2338.  
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.  
Cable address: HINGWAH.

**PRIMO BEER**  
  
Points of view may differ on the right course to take in waging war.  
When it comes to discussing beverages, however, there are no two opinions. All agree that PRIMO is the right Beer to drink.  
Stocked by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.  
**H. RUTON & SON**  
10, Queen's Road, Central, HONGKONG.  
**BEER**











## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

Vessels despatched to the Undermentioned Ports:

## MARSEILLES &amp; LONDON.

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.  
Next Sailing a.s. "NORSE" about 23rd February, 1919.  
"NOYARA" about 9th March, 1919.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.  
Next Sailing a.s. "DILWARA" about 10th January, 1919.

SHANGHAI.  
Next Sailing a.s. "DILWARA" about 20th December, 1918.

YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, MONI AND KORE.

Next Sailing  
Wireless on all steamers.  
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING,  
apply to—  
P. & O. S. N. Co. Office, S. Y. D. PARR, Superintendant.

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

GENOA Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's Steamers.

MARSEILLES Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

GANGES MARU Wednesday, 18th Dec.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

MAURITIUS DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN.

INDUS MARU.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

TSURU MARU—Sunday, 20th Dec., at Noon.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCLAND, N. Z., and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, CACOMA.

Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OYERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

MEXICO MARU Thursday, 19th Dec., at 1 p.m.

ARABIA MARU Monday, 6th Jan., at 3 p.m.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Saloon Passengers and will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

BOHEU MARU Thursday, 19th Dec., at 8 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

JOSEPH MARU Thursday, 19th Dec., at 10 a.m.

AMAKUSA MARU Sunday, 22nd Dec., at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 & 745.

## OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

## FOR RANGOON &amp; DELAGOA BAY.

For Space and Particulars apply to—

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND APCAR LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong:

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAVA.

For JAPAN.

HOKUTO MARU about 27th Dec.

For Freight of Passage apply to

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings  
by subscribing to

## "THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE IT WHILE AWAY.

Price 5/6 per annum, including postage.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## THE CHINA MAIL

## SHIPPING

## C. N. C.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SWATOW & RANGKON Dec. 18, at 8 a.m.

TRINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI & OHKPOO Dec. 18, at Noon.

SHANGHAI Dec. 18, at Noon.

SHANGHAI Dec. 18, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI Dec. 18, at 8 p.m.

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## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROTECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For SWATOW & RANGKON Dec. 18, at 8 a.m.

TRINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI & OHKPOO Dec. 18, at Noon.

SHANGHAI Dec. 18, at Noon.

SHANGHAI Dec. 18, at 4 p.m.

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SHANGHAI Dec. 18



## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES  
TO  
STRAITS, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, MAURITIUS,  
EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, EGYPT,  
MARSEILLES & LONDON.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NORA	3rd Feb., 1919	30th March	8th April
NOVARA	9th Mar., 1919	13th April	22nd April

Tickets interchangeable with B.I.S.N. Co. between ports common to both Companies.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Singapore about	Due Colombo about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	10th January	15th January	22nd January	26th January

SAILINGS ALSO TO  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. P. & O. S. N. Co. is the only agent for the British India S. N. Co. the New Zealand Shipping Co. and the Orient Line. Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES  
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.  
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings, etc., apply to.

E. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DEPARTURES	SAILING DATES
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kamakura Maru, 12,410 tons THURS., 19th Dec., 11 a.m. Tamba Maru, 12,510 tons THURS., 19th Dec., 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru, 9,800 tons SAT., 21st Dec., 11 a.m. Kitsano Maru, 12,980 tons SAT., 18th Jan., 11 a.m.	
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Shinohiku Maru, 7,000 tons TUES., 24th Dec.	
London or Liverpool via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.	Yokohama Maru, 12,340 tons MONDAY, 30th Dec., at 11 a.m. Kaga Maru, 12,300 tons THURSDAY, 19th Dec., at 11 a.m.	
Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney	Tango Maru, 12,760 tons TUESDAY, 31st Dec., at 11 a.m.	
New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal	Tenshin Maru, 8,470 tons SATURDAY, 4th Jan.	
Bombay via Singapore, Malacca & Colombo		
Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. \* Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE  
VIA

Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, & Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:

"Fushimi Maru," WEDNESDAY, 18th Dec., at 11 a.m.  
"Kashima Maru," WEDNESDAY, 25th Dec., at 11 a.m.

§ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA  
S. YASUDA, Manager.

## THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRIES. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.  
Town Office: 45, QUEENSWAY ROAD, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 458.  
Shipping Office: 10, QUEENSWAY ROAD, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 458.  
HONGKONG, April 1, 1919.  
WONG FING WA, Manager.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO.	TO BE DEPARTING.
Manila	Ganges Maru	Onaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th Dec.
Manila, Delagoa Bay, Durban	India Maru	Onaka Shosen Kaisha	On 19th Dec.
Manila, Yokohama, Kobe, Seattle, Tacoma	Nippo Yosen Kaisha	On 19th Dec.	at 11 A.M.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan & San			



## IMPORTANT MISSION TO FAR EAST.

[FROM THE BANKER'S MAGAZINE.]

The newly formed Asia Banking Corporation of New York has been established to the Far East. William C. Lane, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, who is a director of the Asia Banking Corporation, and Ralph Dawson, recently elected vice-president of the Corporation, on a mission of considerable importance. They will be joined later by Crawford M. Bishop, former director of the Far Eastern division of the Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Department of Commerce. The commissioners will study financial and economic conditions of Northern China, Manchuria and Siberia, spending a brief period in Japan, before proceeding to Shanghai and Peking. The trip will extend over several months.

The organization of the Asia Banking Corporation with \$2,000,000 capital and \$500,000 surplus, all subscribed, is an important step in the development of American financing and trade in the Far East. The new Corporation is prepared to increase its capital according to requirements. Among its stockholders are the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the Bankers Trust Company, the Mercantile Bank of India, The Anglo-Siam Bank, the Paris Bank, San Francisco, the First National Bank of Portland, Oregon, and the National Bank of Commerce of Seattle. The total capital and surplus of these banks is \$85,620,000. Charles H. Sabers, president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, is at the head of the new corporation.

The Asia Banking Corporation purposes to engage in international and foreign banking in China, in the dependencies and insular possessions of the United States, and in Siberia. The head office is at 65 Liberty Street, New York City, and an agency will probably be established in San Francisco. Preparations are being made to open branches in China, and, as a preliminary step, a central branch will be established in Shanghai. The present plans contemplate also the establishment in the future of branches in Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin and Vladivostok.

## ROLL OF HONOUR.

Lieut. LESLIE WILCOUGH FRANKLIN, R.F.A., who headed off wounds, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Franklin, of Kobe, Japan, and West Dulwich, and was aged 20. He was born at Kobe, and at the age of eight years went to England and was educated at Dulwich College. At the age of 18 he left for the O.T.C., having made a name for himself among football players, but only of the school, but among London clubs. He was captain of the school football, cricket, athletic sports, swimming and gymnastics, and also acted officer in the college corps. He obtained his commission in January, 1917, and went to the front in March of this year.

Lieut. CECIL AUBREY CAMPBELL, R.E., lost his life at sea on 4th Oct. as the result of enemy action. He was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Campbell, L.R.S., and was aged 33. He was a member in the Federated Malay States, being with Messrs. Nutter & Penah, and went home to join up. He received a commission in the Devonshire Regt., and subsequently transferred into the Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant JAMES BOVON MORRISON, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, attached T.M.B., who died on Oct. 13 of wounds received on Oct. 1, aged 28, was the youngest son of the late J. G. Morrison. He was educated at George Watson's College and Edinburgh Institution, raising eventually into M. S. J. Thompson Co.'s shipping office in Leith. In Sept. 1914, he enlisted in the 9th Royal Scots (Dandy Bn.), receiving a territorial commission in the 6th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders on Oct. 7, 1916.

## CHINA TEA SHORTAGE.

A Chinese merchant, carrying on business in Eastcheap, interviewed on September 18, with reference to the unsuccessful efforts of London merchants to get consignments of China tea to Britain, said that the Tea Importers' Association Committee could not blame themselves in any way for the failure in the official efforts to control the market. The committee, it is pointed out, appear to have made every practicable suggestion to keep the business going, and to have put their knowledge and experience at the disposal of the authorities, but for some reason these efforts had only resulted in a breakdown in the attempt to control a business not apparently uncontrolled properly by those in authority.

"Appeals for China tea, almost pitiful in character and accompanied by doctors' certificates," he added, "continue to be received, but they cannot be complied with. What is many cases is a distinct necessity is unobtainable owing to the attitude of the distributing authority towards China tea. It would surely be well for the Food Controller to take the matter in hand and for some explanation to be given why, in the absence of any shortage, the tea has arrived, and why it is not being distributed."

## ARMY WARRANT OFFICERS.

## NEW BADGES OF RANK.

A Home paper publishes an Army Order with the new badges of rank for Army Warrant Officers, from which we take the following examples:—

Warrant Officers Class I.—Conductor, Staff Sergeant-Major, 1st Class, Schoolmaster, 1st Class, Royal Arms and Wreath.

Master Gunner, 1st Class, Royal Arms and Wreath and Gun.

Master Gunner, 2nd Class, Royal Arms and Gun.

Armourer Sergeant-Major, Fitter Sergeant-Major, and Armament Sergeant-Major, Royal Arms and crossed Hammer and Pincers.

Wheeler Sergeant-Major, Royal Arms and Wheel.

Sergeant-Major, R.A.M.C., Royal Arms and Geneva Cross.

Sergeant-Major, School of Gunnery, Royal Arms and crossed Guns.

Bandmasters, Special Badge.

All other Warrant Officers, Class I, Royal Arms.

Armourer Quartermaster-Sergeant, Smith Quartermaster-Sergeant, Fitter Quartermaster-Sergeant, Armament Quartermaster-Sergeant, Crown and Wreath and crossed Hammer and Pincers.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Instructor in Gunnery, Crown and Wreath and crossed Guns.

Saddler Quartermaster-Sergeant, Saddler Quartermaster-Sergeant, Crown and Wreath and Bit.

Wheeler Quartermaster-Sergeant, Crown and Wreath and Wheel.

Quartermaster-Sergeant, R.A.M.C., Crown and Wreath and Geneva Cross.

Schoolmaster, Quartermaster-Corporal, Major, All other Quartermaster-Sergeants, Crown and Wreath.

Battery or Company Sergeant-Major Instructor in Gunnery, Crown and crossed Guns.

Company Sergeants-Major, Army Signal School, Crown and crossed Flags.

Squadron Corporal-Major Roughrider, Squadron Sergeant-Major Roughrider, Squadron Corporal-Major, Crown and Spur.

Squadron, Battery, Troop or Company Sergeant-Major, Crown.

2. Warrant Officer Instructors of Royal Engineers will wear the "Grenade" below the badge of rank, except those of the Signal Service, who will wear "Crossed Flags" instead of the "Grenade."

3. All the above badges are worn on the forearm.

## BRITISH BIRTH AN "EXTENUATION."

It was announced a short time ago that the notorious Pan-German, Herr Stewart von Chamberlain, had been fined £25 for libelling the "Frankfurter Zeitung."

The issue of this paper containing the judgment is now to hand, and some interesting details can be gathered about this trial. Herr Chamberlain's libellous statements were to the effect that the paper:

(1) is advocating an un-German policy, aiming at the establishment of England's domination and the humiliation of Germany; the paper's interest being identical with those of Anglo-American finance; and (2) that there are direct connections between the paper and the British Government, the paper being owned by the enemy.

The Court found that there was not a vestige of ground for any of these charges. In explaining the leniency of the sentence, the presiding Judge spoke the following words of wisdom:

Born of English parents, brought up in a British family, a house, afterwards, as it were, by the German spirit, in Wagner's words, a personality which openly proclaims its hostility to all that it formerly worshipped. All weighty things having turned into their opposite, it is natural that the new convictions lead to exaggerations. This is all in favour of a man whom people, including the "Frankfurter Zeitung," are in the habit of calling a renegade.

A German Court need not test the reproach of bending the knee to England, if it states that Chamberlain's extraction constitutes for him not an aggravating, but an extenuating circumstance.

Moreover, the Judge added, political passions are nowadays running very high in Germany, and no one individual, but the public as a whole is responsible. As, lastly, the Libelers themselves are opposed to the penalty of imprisonment in the case of first offenders, Herr Chamberlain is to be let off with a simple fine! Verily there are still Danais in Frankfurt.

## UNNECESSARY WORDS.

WHY waste words and advertising space in describing the many points of merit in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? The most factitious are easily refuted, and the most genuine are self-evident. The remedy is so good, and so well known, that it is unnecessary to say more than that it is a Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

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## EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH CO.

## LARGE INCREASE IN THE TRAFFIC.

The annual meeting of the Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company, Ltd., was held on Oct. 32nd at Electric House, Finsbury Pavement, Sir John Lushington, P.C.M.G., the chairman presiding. The General Manager and Secretary (Mr. F. E. Hesse) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors report.

The chairman referred with profound regret to the loss the company had sustained through the death of Sir John Lushington. They had been unable to hold the meeting as formerly, in May, but the board had felt justified in paying the final dividend and the annual bonus of 2 per cent. free of income tax, at the usual time, without waiting for the shareholders' approval, and the audited accounts, which were correct, showed that their views were correct.

The gross receipts for 1917 amounted to £1,308,000, against £1,291,000 for 1916, showing an increase of £17,000, due to the greatly-increased traffic all over the company's system during the past year. The working and other expenses for 1917 amounted to £552,000, against £430,000 for 1916, showing an increase of £122,000.

The increased net revenue for 1917 was £155,000. The cost, amounting roundly to £238,000, of carrying out the division and partial renewal work of the New Zealand Cables had been debited to the general reserve fund, together with £6,545 for loss on sale of investments, and £23,000, as a further provision on account of investment fluctuations.

The further provision would practically cover the depreciation of the reserve fund securities, as shown by the revaluation made a short time ago.

The company's holding in War Loan and National War Bonds in Dec. 31st amounted to £1,305,000, and since the close of the year they had invested a further £165,000, making a total holding of £1,470,000. As additional monies were available they would continue to invest them in a similar manner.

As to the effects of the war on the Associated Companies, the traffic, he said, greatly expanded in the early days of the war, through the Government restriction of coding facilities, and later on, when the postal delays caused by the withdrawal of shipping for war purposes made cable more necessary than ever, an additional strain was placed upon the cables, which was accentuated by the troubles in Russia preventing the Great Northern Company from carrying on its pre-war days from carrying on the China and Japan cables.

Nevertheless, their cables and telegraphic staff, to whom every credit was due, and of whom he could not speak too highly, had successfully coped with this extra work, although heavy delays, he regretted to say, were unavoidable owing to circumstances quite beyond their control.

Referring to the Visayas cables, the chairman said: "You will have learned from the report that that concession, granted to the company by the Spanish Government in 1897, for providing and maintaining under a subsidy arrangement cable communication between Manila and the Islands of Iloilo and Cebu (Visayas), expired in November last, when the company's stations in those islands were closed. The reason for this action was that the United States having taken over the Philippines from Spain, after the war between the two countries, since after the concession was granted—and having subsequently laid a network of Government cables between the principal islands, they considered the renewal of the concessionary arrangement unnecessary. The company's cables between Iloilo, Cebu, and Manila have since been picked up for utilization elsewhere, after being renewed at our cable depot at Singapore, and their estimated value will be credited to the general reserve fund in the current year's account."

A short discussion followed, and in reply the chairman said that he would not prophesy about wireless telegraphy or what it would do. He had referred to the heavy delays that had taken place in their cables owing to the enormous traffic which had been thrown on them, and he regretted to say that they could not, as in pre-war days, make up on Sundays for such delays. Wireless messages could be forwarded with an absolutely free hand, as there was no cabling of traffic. The cable companies would be very glad—at least, at the present time—if the wireless system would relieve them of some of their traffic, and it would be a great public boon.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, the directors, the general manager, and the staff. The chairman, in reply, said that he would give the directors much pleasure to send a report to the staff at all the stations in the Far East, informing them that the shareholders had bestowed them a vote of thanks.

## WHOOPIING COUGH.

WHEN your child has whooping cough, be careful to keep the child home, and give him the best of nursing. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best remedy for whooping cough. It is so good, and so well known, that it is unnecessary to say more than that it is a Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

WHEN your child has whooping cough, be careful to keep the child home, and give him the best of nursing. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best remedy for whooping cough. It is so good, and so well known, that it is unnecessary to say more than that it is a Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

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## ENGLISH BRIDES FOR AUSTRALIA.

Karen, group of relatives and friends, battled against a stormy weather for more than three hours on October 1st at Port Melbourne, when over 150 English girls, who have married Australian soldiers, arrived. The boat was expected to berth at 11 a.m., but it was over two hours late. A husband, who had waited patiently for a long time, became annoyed at the lack of enthusiasm displayed when he announced his wife was coming, so he put it down to the jealousy of the girls around him. "You want to know why I married an English girl," he asked, "Well, she's the best in all the world, and anyone dares to insult my wife as I do, comes down. I'll settle them. I don't want any help either." After this outburst, a severe storm swept over, so everyone dashed for shelter. When time dragged on another anxious husband, who found the stringent naval regulations extremely irksome, exclaimed, "Aren't they mean, any way. They won't let a man go on to the pier to meet his wife, we've just got to stick here."

Suddenly a timid girl came slowly down from the ship to the pier, and, recognizing her husband, made a rush for him. Then others followed, some seeing the well-known faces at once, while others had to wait while officers on guard roared out, "Is Mr. — here?" Laughter, much to the husband's disgust, was caused when one pretty bride cried out in surprise, "Why, Jim, you've shaved your moustache off!" Many of the wives had expected to see their husbands on the pier, and when they found the great structures occupied by only a few officials they were terribly disappointed. They waited into the motor cars which were waiting, and many were conveyed to the Y.W.O.A. rooms, in Russell Street. One girl, however, saw her husband just after he had passed the barrier. The car was stopped and she rushed out to find him. "Oh, here you are! I'm over in that motor car," she exclaimed, much to the amusement of those around her.

Many felt the cold bitterly, especially as they had been told so much about "sunny Australia" that they had put on thin clothes. Nearly all had babies; six were born on the voyage to Australia. The journey took nine weeks, and the brides are all very thankful that the boat part of it is over. Most of them are now on their way to other States. They were received in a very kindly way by the Young Women's Christian Association. After resting and having dinner at the association rooms, there was a rush, first to send telegrams and give money, and then to catch the Sydney and Adelaide trains. Several of them nearly missed the Sydney train, and one of the brides had no better guide to her husband's address than that he lives in New South Wales. She had come sooner than she expected, and had had no letter to direct her where to find her new home. Although the new arrivals are for the most part nice, sensible and intelligent women, some of the women waiting on the pier betrayed some rankling feeling. But their reception on the whole was very friendly. As each bride found her husband, the reunited pair were applauded by the onlookers. One was showered with confetti, and another, the wife of the man who promised much dire punishment if she were insulted, was given a great ovation.

## MESOPOTAMIA.

## EFFECTS OF NEW REGIME.

On the occasion of England's fifth year of war, it is a timely reminder to a foreign country, and an indication of England and her great history, what to expect in the future. England's great decision was reached during this war, and her great world-wide paper to an appreciation which is generally acknowledged, for mankind, writes Mr. A. Asaf in the "Times."

England has entered this war in pursuance of an ideal of a principle, with which most of the healthy and sound nations are in sympathy. It is for justice, democracy, and freedom. It is unfair not to bring to light certain facts achieved by England during these four years of stubborn and difficult war, which have partially accomplished the noble ideal for which England drew her sword. There is no doubt that the complete realization of the ideal is a question of time. As I am concerned with the redemption of Mesopotamia and Palestine, I wish to take Mesopotamia as an example. We must not underestimate nor ignore the far-reaching effects of English victories in these countries.

It is only since the Turkish conquest of Mesopotamia, under Sultan Selim in 1513, that this country has turned into a desert and gradually lost its fertility, through misrule, oppression, and lack of security that ancient and quick-minded people are reduced to an estate of stagnation and somnolence. Thanks to the destructive power of Turkey there is no trace of intellectual development which was produced in the time of the Caliphs through the renaissance of the Persian and Arabic elements.

It is certain that nowhere in the world was the principle of application of canals for agriculture so successful as in Mesopotamia. The most luxuriant vegetation was diffused over the whole country, and three crops obtainable in the year. In remote antiquity it attained a high civilization, and for centuries played its part as one of the principal parts in the history of the world. In the matter of civilization no country of the world was its equal, a point of view which is not shared by the Turkish and ancient Mesopotamia. The difference is lamentable, heart-breaking.

Now the situation is quite altered. England saved the country from utter ruin and its people from total destruction. English liberation of the country has opened a new and golden era for its people. The characteristic English sense of justice, fair play, and liberty on the one hand, and England's centuries of administrative experience and leadership on the other hand, will enable it to go without saying, Mesopotamia to recover its former position politically, intellectually, and economically in the world. What England has done, in such a short time in Mesopotamia notwithstanding the existence of the war, and the very friendly and sympathetic attitude of its people to the English, are a good testimony to our well-founded and legitimate hopes. The Mesopotamian heart is beating with joy and is full of gratitude.

In a word, the redemption and liberation of Mesopotamia and Palestine from the poisonous element have brought the world nearer to the complete realization of the great object for which the Allies are striving so bravely and so magnificently. It is not their true to declare that England has already done much towards the fulfilment of her ideals.

## AMERICAN DYES IN JAPAN.

American dyes are getting a hold on the Japanese market, which has heretofore been dominated by German products exported through neutral countries. Imports of dyes into Japan for the first three months of 1918 totalled 483,981 lb., valued at £1,689,566. Of this amount 199,943 lb., valued at £777,007, was received from Germany and 15,242 lb., valued at £31,054, from Switzerland.

Although the trade with the United States has not reached sufficient proportions to warrant special notes in the official tables, where it is still of second order, "other countries," the American Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is learning good authority that the greater share of the unclassified trade is with America.

Shipping facilities have become a larger factor in the dyestuff trade in Japan, and whereas American dyestuffs were formerly regarded with a degree of suspicion, the deepened trans-Pacific trade has threatened the supply. Prices are consequently soaring. American dyestuffs, since from \$63 to \$470 per 100 lb. and Japanese made dyestuffs are even higher, ranging from \$100 to \$250.

With the entrance of Japan as a permanent factor in the manufacture of cotton and silk, dye goods, the importance of finding an outlet there for the production in the American dyestuff industry has become an important factor. Government aid is expected.

## THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.

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## COMMERCIAL

## GERMAN PAPER TEXTILES.

An interesting article in the "Board of Trade Journal" describes the progress that has been made in Germany during the war. At present it is said as many as 250 factories in Germany and 300 in Austria are engaged in the manufacture of paper yarn, the output being between 200,000 and 300,000 tons per annum. The article continues—

"Much will depend economically on the extent to which the Central Empire can render themselves independent of the textiles which the Allied Powers control. Paper is not a substitute for wool; it may be used to a small extent to dilute wool in times of stress, but even the Germans hardly claim that this can be done on any but an insignificant scale. Since the enemy occupation of the West of Russia flax and hemp have become less and less of a difficulty to Germany and in any case flax would appear to be the best substitute for these fibres. Paper is not a satisfactory substitute for either, and even if it were it may well be doubted whether paper will be needed to supply the place of commodities that can be grown in large quantities on land at present under the domination of the German army."

Whether paper can ever be a satisfactory substitute for cotton is at least doubtful. It is certainly true that paper is being used largely in German cotton mills for a variety of purposes for which cotton was formerly employed, and the German newspapers constantly claim that the difficulties in the way of producing strong, water-resistant and at the same time fine and soft materials have been overcome, and that the use of paper as a substitute has been practically perfected. At the Berlin exhibition of fibre materials held in March of this year a large assortment of paper yarn fabrics was displayed. A few extracts from the catalogue will give a good idea of their diversity:—Heavy paper yarns, paper twines and padding thread, "Cellulose driving belts, conveyor belts, girths," "School knapsacks, market bags, shipping bags."

"Skirts, petticoats, children's clothes, boys' ready-made linen," "Men's linen, collars, shirt fronts," "Mechanics' aprons, corsets, scrubbing cloths," "Caps and hats for men, women and children," "Corsets," "Washing" blouses," "Dresses," "Paper sailcloth substitute, paper leather substitute," and so forth. But in spite of the constant boasts of the excellent quality of the fabrics produced, it is probable that the attempts at manufacturing fine goods have not been successful. No doubt paper yarn is serving a useful purpose in providing a substitute material for many of the articles mentioned, such as workmen's coarse clothes, etc., but so far no samples have been received in this country of any of the finer goods, and until such samples have been seen and tested it is impossible to view the large claims of the German Press with considerable scepticism. There have also been criticisms from German sources of the paper handkerchiefs and towels, etc., which are very dear and will not stand washing, and on the evidence available it seems a fair inference that the lack of cotton is at the present time a very serious hardship and handicap to our enemies, and that the control of supplies of this fibre after the war will be a valuable weapon in the hands of those who exercise it.

The case of jute is different. Although here, too, the boasts of the success with which paper substitutes for jute have met are no doubt exaggerated, and some of their defects may never be removed, there is little doubt that they have been very much improved since the war began. They have been usefully employed on a very large scale, and have solved, or at any rate greatly lessened, the difficulties that would otherwise have seriously hampered the Germans through the cutting off of their supplies of jute. Paper has achieved some measure of success as a substitute for jute, and that would seem to be its chief sphere of future utility.

That the use of paper textiles will continue during the reconstruction period seems highly probable. It is not likely that at the close of the war there will be more than enough jute to replenish the stocks of the British and Allied manufacturers, and to furnish them with quantities sufficient to last till the next crop is reaped. Even if the British Empire were to impose no restrictions on the purchase of jute for German and Austrian account, the use of jute in these countries would be under a handicap. The landed property of jute must inevitably be absorbed by the competition in the buying markets that must ensue if free access to them were allowed to the enemy manufacturers. In either case the need and the opportunity for the continuation of the substitute industry are manifest. Whether the industry will survive the reconstruction period, is more open to doubt, though there are, at any rate, some reasons for the belief that it will. The paper substitutes for jute have already improved, and it is only reasonable to suppose that further improvements will be evolved and that the inevitable losses sustained to our enemies by the lack of jute will grow less. Apart from this, it seems highly probable that the German Government, backed by the Allied Powers, will be able to restrict the home supply of jute to a small extent, and thus to maintain a high price for it.

## COMMERCIAL

## MANCHESTER MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co., Ltd., Manchester, report on October 16th as follows:—

There is not any considerable change in Cotton values and the general outlook so far as the future price of the raw material is concerned remains unchanged. The United States Cotton Committee will not recommend the fixing of raw cotton prices at present; nor will it do so before sufficient time has elapsed to test the effect of a stabilizing influence of the work assigned to the Committee of Cotton Distribution, unless in the meantime unexpected changes occur of such violence as to seriously affect legitimate trading. The position with regard to the supply of cotton available here does not improve much, and the whole of the looms in Lancashire are being stopped for a week to allow yarn production, which suffered during the recent strike stoppage, to make some headway. It seems from reports that more raw cotton from America arrived in England last week than in any other week for the last three months, and the quantity on ship is said to be higher than for some time. This will help matters certainly, but there does not seem much hope of any increase in production unless the shipping controller can provide considerably more tonnage for the purpose than he has been doing. The cloth market is very quiet this week owing to the increasing possibilities of an early peace, and there seems to be very little enquiry from anywhere. This is, of course, caused by a lack of confidence and it would be surprising if there was much doing under the circumstances. One hears opinions in a many quarters that prices will ease for a very long time, but these opinions are in most cases interested ones, and do not find support by any actual buying. It is, however, quite certain that Merchants here have never before had so few orders on their books, at any rate so far as quantity is concerned, and further, it is a very long time since the stock of cotton goods available in the markets of the world was so small. Prices are reported to have fallen considerably in the Indian markets but this they have done, each time peace was supposed to be at hand, and perhaps it can be taken as an indication of what will happen when peace is actually accomplished.

Kanpoo Kamunting Tin Dredging, Ltd., has declared a dividend of 2s. per share together with a bonus of 1s. payable at the office of the company at Taiping and Sydney on Monday, December 23.

## EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, December 17, 1918.

Bank Wire	3/3
On demand	3/3 1/2
30 days sight	3/4
4 months sight	3/4
Credit, 4 months sight	3/5
Documentary, 4 months sight	3/5 1/2
On Paris	
On demand	430
Credit, 4 months sight	447
On New York	
On demand	79
30 days sight	80
Credit, 60 days sight	81
On Bombay	
On demand	220
On Calcutta	
On demand	220
On Singapore	
On demand	141
On Manila	
On demand	150 1/2
On Shanghai	
On demand	nom.
30 days sight (private paper)	nom.
On Yokohama	
On demand	149
Gold Loan (100 lbs per ton)	42.07
Silver (per oz.)	48.95
Rate of exchange	16.11
Rate of exchange	16.11
Chinese Copper Cent	2.2
Chinese Copper Cent	2.2
Rate of exchange	7.2
Chinese Silver Cent	8.1
Hongkong Silver Cent	8.1

## COULD NOT WORK WITH LEFT HAND

Came Out in Pimples: Itching Worse at Night: Cuticura Heals.

"My finger came out in a lot of pimples that poked and spread all over my hand until it looked like a piece of meat. The itching was worse at night so that I could not sleep. The eruption got dry and very painful, and I could not do any work with my left hand for five months. My hand was covered with a thick crust of scurf and I was unable to use it. I tried many remedies but nothing helped. I then used Cuticura and in a few days the itching stopped and the pimples began to disappear. In a few more days the crust came off and my hand was perfectly healed, and the skin is just as clear as before." (Signed) Mrs. E. Smith, 71, Rockingham Pl., Lake Rd., Toronto, Canada.

## WHO PAYS FOR THE 'LUSITANIA'?

## LUSITANIA.

Germany's moral guilt in sinking the "Lusitania" has been questioned only by Germany, and by a few Germans. Nevertheless, responsibility for the most monstrous crime committed on the high seas in the history of the world is established by the decision of the United States District Court of the Southern District of New York on the petition of the Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd., as owners of the ship for limitation of its liability. The verdict, which was brought against the company by relatives of passengers who lost their lives and by persons who lost property on the torpedoed ship, the court holds that the company took every requisite precaution for the safety of the passengers and the ship and in the opinion, written by Judge John M. Mayer, we read that the ship was not armed, nor did she carry any explosives. It is admitted that the "Lusitania" did carry 180 tons of guns and 125 sharpshooters, consisting merely of empty shells without any powder charge. Also there were in the cargo 4,500 cases of safety cartridges and 198 cases of infantry equipment, such as leather fittings, pouches, and the like. While all these items were for delivery abroad none of these quantities could be exploded by setting them on fire in mass or in bulk nor by subjecting them to impact. The court finds that the fault "must be laid upon those who are responsible for the sinking of the vessel, in the legal as well as moral sense," and "while in this lawsuit there may be no recovery, it is not to be doubted that the United States of America and her Allies will well remember the rights of those affected by the sinking of the Lusitania, and when the time shall come, will see to it that reparation shall be made for one of the most indefensible acts of modern times." On this point the Boston Transcript observes—

"This puts it up to the United States to get out of the German Government, in the settling of the peace terms, at least a sufficient money indemnity to compensate the sufferers by the 'Lusitania' outrage and all other similar acts of destruction by the U-boats. 'It will be a pretty large bill, all told. The claim will presumably rest as a first mortgage on the German-owned property which has been taken over by our Government under the alien enemy property law and which amounts to \$700,000,000, against only \$14,000,000 of American-owned property which the Germans have been able to find in their country.'"

"It is probable that \$700,000,000 would not pay the damage which the Americans have suffered from the submarine campaign, but will at least go some distance toward it. In all likelihood the Germans will consider that they have got off easily if they are not made to pay us a much larger sum than that."

The greatest significance of this decision, remarks the New York Journal of Commerce, is not the establishment of any new principle, but the "application of one long accepted to the new device for evading it." With reference to the court's assumption that the United States and the Allied nations will not doubt remember the rights of those affected by the sinking of the "Lusitania," this financial daily adds that it "may also be assumed that it will result in re-establishing a fundamental principle of modern civilization with guarantees that there can be no doubt that in the final treaty of peace Germany will have to pay in full for the crime of her submarines, says the New York Evening Post, but though 'she can wipe off the money debt, she can never wipe off the stain on her name.'"

The New York Sun considers Judge Mayer's decision a document that possesses an interest far beyond that created by its legal effect.

The mail service between Holland and Netherlands India via the Suez Canal is to be resumed in the near future, starting with the steamer Groffius and Oranje.

Ships arriving in Penang may enter either by day or night. The south channel light on Pulau Kijang and the red lights over the cable are also lighted.

## LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight" is a condition of ill-health, shows your vitality, power, and energy.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Compounds the blood with the vitality, strength and energy of the purest cod liver oil.

## INTELLIGENCE

## DEAR TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

## THREE DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes

## NIGHT CARS.

7.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

## SUNDAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

## NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

1.30 p.m. and 11.00 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, 11, Market Street, Hongkong.

Deer and goat tickets available for all are not already full coming at the end of the year. The Company's time table but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in full. Notes or by Order or Company's order representing Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

## ASAHI BEER



ASAHI BEER

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## HONGKONG STOCK

## RICHANCE.

## HONGKONG, 17th DECEMBER.

## OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

Bank of China	72 1/2
Bank of Communications	72 1/2
Bank of India	72 1/2
Bank of Japan	72 1/2
Bank of Korea	72 1/2
Bank of Persia	72 1/2
Bank of Siam	72 1/2
Bank of the East	72 1/2
Bank of the Orient	72 1/2
Bank of the South	72 1/2
Bank of the West	72 1/2

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, etc., on application.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Oct. 15, 1918.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital 50,000,000 Francs. Paid Up 25,000,000 Francs. (1/2 of the Capital is paid up by the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors: ARMAND BARRERE.

General Manager: A. J. PIERRE.

HEAD OFFICE: 14, Rue de la Banque, PARIS.

BRANCHES: HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, YOKOHAMA, etc.

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour l'Etude et l'Execution de Travaux de Construction de la France.

IN LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank Ltd.

IN NEW YORK: National City & Co. Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHINAINDUSTRIELLE.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, etc., on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for Remittances to and from the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Buildings, 5, Queen's Road, Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1918.

## BANK

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (INCORPORATED IN TAIWAN).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL LEGAL CHARTER, 1906.

Capital Subscribed: Yen 50,000,000.

Capital Paid-up: Yen 25,000,000.

Reserve Funds: Yen 2,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN, FORMOSA, KOREA, CHINA, etc.

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Bank of India	72 1/2
Bank of Japan	72 1/2
Bank of Korea	72 1/2
Bank of Persia	72 1/2
Bank of Siam	72 1/2
Bank of the East	72 1/2
Bank of the Orient	72 1/2
Bank of the South	72 1/2
Bank of the West	72 1/2

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, etc., on application.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Oct. 15, 1918.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital 50,000,000 Francs. Paid Up 25,000,000 Francs. (1/2 of the Capital is paid up by the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors: ARMAND BARRERE.

General Manager: A. J. PIERRE.

HEAD OFFICE: 14, Rue de la Banque, PARIS.

BRANCHES: HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, YOKOHAMA, etc.

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour l'Etude et l'Execution de Travaux de Construction de la France.

IN LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank Ltd.

IN NEW YORK: National City & Co. Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHINAINDUSTRIELLE.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, etc., on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for Remittances to and from the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Buildings, 5, Queen's Road, Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1918.

## BANK

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (INCORPORATED IN TAIWAN).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL LEGAL CHARTER, 1906.

Capital Subscribed: Yen 50,000,000.

Capital Paid-up: Yen 25,000,000.

Reserve Funds: Yen 2,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN, FORMOSA, KOREA, CHINA, etc.

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INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL LEGAL CHARTER, 1906.

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

## HONGKONG, 17th DECEMBER.

## OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

Bank of China	72 1/2
Bank of Communications	72 1/2
Bank of India	72 1/2
Bank of Japan	72 1/2
Bank of Korea	72 1/2
Bank of Persia	72 1/2
Bank of Siam	72 1/2
Bank of the East	72 1/2
Bank of the Orient	72 1/2
Bank of the South	72 1/2
Bank of the West	72 1/2



FORMERLY AMERICAN VICE CONSUL  
IN HONGKONG.

If such a motor can be produced and other manufacturers are willing to send

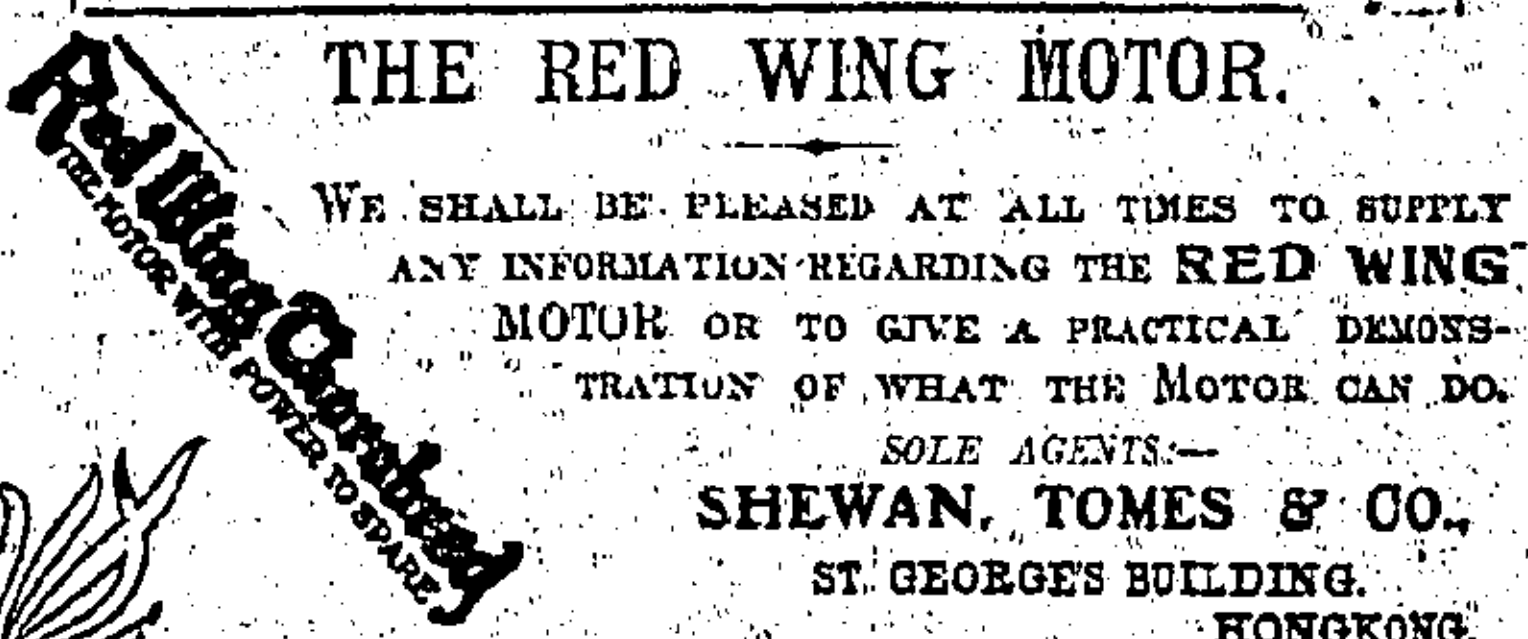
this can successfully compete with foreign makes. The Chinese have copied the "Bohinder" type, which they found the simplest of all hot-bulb motors.

[illegible]

## ENTERTAINMENT



**Revolution Combined**  
the force with power to succeed



**No. F. 387.**—It is hereby notified that sealed tenders, in duplicate, which should be clearly marked: "Tender for Granite Quarries", will be received at this Office until Noon on Wednesday, the 18th day of December, 1918, for the letting of the mentioned Granite Quarries at Hongkong, Kowloon, and New Territories for one year from the 1st January 1919.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury Office a sum of money equal to the amount of the tender, as stated in the schedule hereunder opposite to each item, as a pledge of the 'bona fides' of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown, if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the conditions hereinafter specified. Should the tender be accepted,

The Government does not bind itself to accept the high  
any tender.  
The tender can be obtained from the Director of  
Works of the

Lot No.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Deposit required with tender.
Test The Mar No. 1	12.02	250
Shankiwan Nos. 3 and 4	73.90	900
Hor On No. 9	2.44	700
Ma Tan Kok No. 7	6.70	200
Do. No. 8	4.60	600
Jordan Road No. 10	4.65	200
St. Mary's No. 1	3.82	130
St. Mary's No. 2	5.00	300
St. Mary's No. 3	10.12	350
St. Mary's No. 4	3.90	100
St. Mary's No. 5	24.55	600
St. Mary's No. 6	18.83	140
St. Mary's No. 7	26.74	600
Do. No. 8	2.10	40
St. Mary's No. 9	4.29	250
St. Mary's No. 10	2.35	40

[illegible]

YOU POSSIBLY READ PERIODICALS  
FOR PROBABLY READ BOOKS  
YOU CERTAINLY USE STATIONERY  
IF YOU WANT TO WRITE THEM  
WITH YOUR OWN HAND AS THE TRUTH OF  
YOUR JOURNAL

**BREWER & CO.**

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Ethiopia, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been sus-

WEDNESDAY, 18th December.  
Saw and Bangkok—Per LUOHOW  
18th Dec. 8 a.m.  
S. CHONGTONG

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This illustration depicts a highly detailed, multi-layered structure, possibly a biological or geological formation. It features a complex arrangement of cells, fibers, and patterns, with a central vertical axis and a dense, textured surface. The overall appearance is that of a microscopic view or a detailed anatomical drawing.

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Glasgow; and by James Macmillan, Edinburgh.**